

number had been wounded by gas, machine gun bullets and shrapnel. While the second platoon had a little better protection at the home of machine gun nest No. 3, every man was on guard the whole night. Several times during the night the German artillery fire was directed at this point, but no damage was done. In the course of the night fifteen machine guns were placed around the dugout by the Germans. It was a very difficult position to hold against a German aggressive counter-attack. Having no rifle grenades or hand grenades, a scarcity of ammunition and no reinforcements during the night, the Captain decided to withdraw to a better fortified position before day, but a heavy barrage prevented. He then decided to hold the position and at daybreak the fiercest of all battles took place, and not until there were twenty or more German casualties did the Germans cover the trenches with machine gun fire and hand grenades. Being greatly outnumbered and in a disadvantageous position to make a charge, withdrew down the Old Hindenburg Line without a casual, though seven men were taken prisoners—McKnight, Lay, Roberts, Snelson, White, Corsentino and Cardwell—all of which returned to the Company later, except Corsentino. After the withdrawal the Company was then relieved by another outfit. The enemy that "K" Company had been combating in the previous struggles was under the command of Captain Schwab of the Eighteenth Bavarian Regiment.

Sergeant Bryant received a citation for successfully delivering an important message through a heavily shelled area on November 10, 1918.

On the following morning, November 11, the Third Battalion had been reorganized and re-equipped at a rock quarry behind the front lines under the command